

BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 One year by mail \$2.00
 Six months by mail \$1.50
 One month by mail 50 cents
 Single copy 1 cent

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon by
THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
 Frank E. Langley, Publisher

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Why these tears? "Eighty carloads of onions destroyed."

With the inauguration of Mayor Peters, Boston takes fresh courage.

At the rate German aliens are registering in Vermont there will scarcely be a corporal's guard.

February refuses to be outdone by either December or January in regard to wintry weather.

The railroads take off part of their trains and the weather takes off most of the others. Meanwhile we walk or stay at home.

With all the cold weather of this winter it is unfortunate that Barre has not had any skating privileges for the oldsters and youngsters alike.

More definite information places the American sector in France as "northwest of Toul," which is slightly further north than had been surmised about their location. Toul is just west of Nancy and lies between that place and Paris, although much nearer Nancy than Paris.

The great Krupp firm which manufactures a large part of Germany's war materials is now in control of the semi-official Wolff news agency of Germany. We make this statement so that our readers may know what to expect when anything appears under the heading of the Wolff news agency.

A Boston newspaper of wide circulation and recognized quality devotes a quarter column of its front page to the story of the rescue of a robin from a snowbank. Guess the country papers may continue to chronicle the comings and goings of their fellow-citizens without subjecting themselves to ridicule from the metropolitan papers.

The German people must begin to wonder what it will all amount to if their government does make peace with Russia. They will be no nearer the end of the war by that act, for the entente allies have already discounted the complete withdrawal of the Russians from participation in the war. Besides, the United States will be worth a good many Russians on the side of the allies.

Brattleboro is one of the latest municipalities to go into the wood business, the selectmen of the town having purchased a quantity of wood on the stump and will have it cut for emergency purposes at the town hall. Before another winter gets far as this one has gone there will be scores of towns in Vermont doing the same thing or going further by branching out into the sale of wood, as some towns already have done.

Secretary of War Baker declares that the entente allies outnumber the Teutons in both men and guns on the western front, and this despite the fact that Germany has been moving troops constantly from the eastern to the western front. In order to arrive at this deduction he must have taken into consideration all the Italians under arms, large numbers of whom probably have not found a place on the narrow front in the northern part of their own country. He must also have counted the American soldiers, trained and untrained, who are now in Europe. Even so, the statement coming from an official source, is rather heartening to Americans and to our allies.

One of the features of war work which the Y. M. C. A. is doing is to keep in touch with the Americans who are held prisoners in Germany, and in another column of to-day's paper will be found some of the letters, sent by the boys now in captivity in a strange land and furnished to the newspapers by the Y. M. C. A. The letters, while they relate the longing of the Americans to be home and among friends, do not reveal any weakening of spirit. Indeed, they indicate that the men accept their lot philosophically and are of stout heart. This work which the Y. M. C. A. is doing is calculated to give the association a still stronger hold on the affections of the American people.

Barre seems to have fallen down in the K. of C. drive. Possibly Burlington may be able to pass the reputation it acquired in the early war drives over to that city.—Burlington News.

No thank you, Barre does not care for Burlington's reputation and never did. Moreover, when it comes to a comparison of efforts in the various war drives it should be taken into consideration that a single banking institution in Burlington has three times the resources of all four of the Barre banks; and there are many more wealthy banks in Burlington besides the one referred to. Even so, Burlington raised only approximately four dollars to Barre's one in the K. of C. drive when, according to bank records it should have raised seven times

The United States Food Administration Says:
 The best way to take care of our enormous corn crop is to eat it.

Special Sale January Bargains

Beginning Friday, February 1

Twenty men's suits, 18 overcoats, 22 pairs men's pants and four trunks.

These were the goods damaged by the fire over us Sunday night, Jan. 19. See them in our window Thursday.

F. H. Rogers & Co.

Have you looked over our bargain racks. We have some extra good values in ladies' high shoes, which are priced very low. Most of them are this season's goods.

Also ladies' and children's felt slippers which we are cleaning up at cost. Don't wait. Come in today, while we have your size.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

as much. No, Barre does not wish for Burlington's reputation, past, present or future.

A CONTRAST IN FULFILLING PROMISES.

The United States government, true to its promise, reduced by 30 numbers the ship commander who fired, by mistake, on an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean, besides publishing the name of the commander. This is in marked contrast to the action of the German government which, while the United States was a neutral nation, promised to punish submarine commanders for sinking American ships without warning and yet did nothing of the kind so far as the United States government or anybody else knows. That sort of arrogant, unlawful and deceitful attitude is what has made Germany an outcast in international society. The United States is striving to live up to its promises and to its role as a decent member of the international society.

ANOTHER WARNING TO SAVE FUEL

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in the state, that of the Jones & Lamson company at Springfield, was compelled to suspend part of its operations last Saturday because of lack of fuel. Do we Vermont people need to conserve our fuel? The answer is obvious when we consider the spectre of stagnation in business staring us in the face. Heretofore we have been only mildly interested in all this talk about saving coal, cutting down, shutting-down of industries, etc., because Vermont was not down to the bottom of the coalbin and was not unduly alarmed. But now that our industries have actually begun to suspend because of complete lack of coal we are beginning to take personal cognizance of the critical situation just ahead of us. We must save coal and we must cut wood.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Help of the Daily Press.
 What would the government do now-adays for the instant publicity that it requires in its food, fuel and other war measures without the agency of the daily press, conducted on a basis of private gain (or loss) but for a public purpose?—Randolph Herald and News.

A Granite Industry Training School.

There is talk in Barre of establishing a school for training boys in the granite industry. This will be run along the same lines as the school in Springfield, which permits boys to give half of their time at shop work and half at school. The possibilities for development along industrial lines were never better and it seems to us that our Vermont schools should fall into line. We are very glad that the state educational department is giving the matter consideration.—Waterbury Record.

Our Boys.

This issue records the death of two Orleans county boys who had entered the service of their country. One, Mahlon C. Dow, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dow of Albany, died at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., while the other, Otis Smithers, son of Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Smithers of Orleans, died at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Only last week we were called upon to report the death of another son of the county, Paul L. Harriman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Harriman of Craftsbury, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and a few weeks ago these columns told of the death of Lynn Sanborn, son of Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Orleans, in France.

Thus within the short space of a few weeks has our county been called upon to sacrifice the lives of four of its young men. Stricken down at four such widely separated places in so short a space of time testifies anew to the fact that battle itself is not the most deadly part of war. These mute figures also testify to the vital sacrifice that our friends and neighbors are called upon to make and the anguish that must be borne before this war is finished.

Yet there are those who refuse to inconvenience themselves to the extent of giving or loaning for war purposes, those who disdain the program of saving or changing their mode of living for the great cause, and find reason for bitter complaint because things are not as they were in peace times. Will grim death, striking so often in our midst have the power to arouse us? Must these families give so much when the rest of us give so little?

This paper extends deepest sympathy

to bereaved fathers and mothers who are honored if not comforted in the thought that they first sacrificed for the greatest cause for which manhood ever struggled, and while death in a training camp has not all the glory of death upon the battlefield, these young men could scarcely have died more gloriously, more honored, or be more greatly mourned. They offered themselves for war, submitted their bodies to discipline and lost not their lives in vain.—Barton Monitor.

Much Nonsense in Ventilation's Name.

This community wastes thousands of tons of coal in the name of ventilation. The opened window will air out a chamber which is no longer occupied just as completely in fifteen minutes as it will in as many hours. We should also remember that our heating plants are chains in which the weakening of one link reduces the strength of every other. In steam-heated establishments one wide open room will react on the furnaces below, requiring more coal, or else lowering the temperature of the rest of the area under the same heating system. The letters which we have printed in our mail bag from intelligent observers, scientists, travelers and others, ought to convince us that this is no time for cold air boxes with outside opening—unless, perchance, our aim be to heat up "all outdoors." The air in the cellar ought to make the journey round the house, back and forth, just as does the water in our steam pipes, and needs no ventilation. We have to depend on what leaks in around windows and doors, or on what we voluntarily admit. Why not do the same thing with the furnace heated house?

The trouble is that we do not, as a rule, know whether a room is ventilated, and that we jump to the conclusion that a room is "stuffy" and needs fresh air when we happen to be too warm. We see this in all public places. The woman who comes in with a fur coat finds the air bad and wants something opened at once. The street urchin, without overcoat, and with wet feet, prefers everything as near closed as he can get it. He perceives no lack of ventilation, and his senses are keen. Nor has the fur-coated person any testing device at hand to disprove the boy's confidence. Our architects and scientists have told us in the Mail Bag from time to time of the follies of our present system of heating schoolhouses, in compliance with unintelligently made laws. All along the line we have allowed our laws and practices to grow out of a fancied search for ventilation, when we have no popularly employed means of testing that thing. In practice we throw away heat when we perceive we have too much of it, and then we burn more coal to offset what we have thrown away.

This nonsense we have been able to afford in the past. To-day we are amputating the legs of children in orphan asylums left without coal, while this waste continues. People who have the money and the good fortune to possess coal are the usual offenders. In the name of ventilation, they throw away a large part of the product of the furnace, and then pass resolutions in aid of the less fortunate members of the community who would like to keep warm.—Boston Herald.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Suggestion About Wood Cutting.

Editor, Times: There has been a lot of hooting done this winter in regard to cutting wood. Cut a cord, cut wood, doesn't seem to bring results. Now it is time that there was something done to remedy this, as there is not as much wood cut at the present time as there was a year ago, and folks are through cutting.

Now I think if there were some hard-headed farmers sandwiched in with those gentleman committees, we should have better success in regard to the fuel and food proposition. These gentlemen committees take about the same attitude toward the farmers as the southern gentleman did toward their slaves, and it doesn't work out well as a co-operative.

Now I would suggest that the boards of trade of Barre and Montpelier and the labor unions and the farm bureau get together and devise some means whereby we can get some wood out. It is up to the laboring class to do that, as they are the ones to be benefitted by doing so, and I assure you that Washington county farm bureau will do all it can to help these people to help themselves. If this strikes you favorably, please let us know.

C. A. Badger, president.
 East Montpelier, Feb. 4, 1918.

A Success.

Townley—Was your garden any good this year?
 Suburb—You bet it was. It enabled my next-door neighbor's chickens to take first prize at the poultry show.—Boston Transcript.

MUNICIPAL WOODYARD

(Continued from first page)

City Notes.

4 per cent Elmwood cemetery demand note dated Jan. 1, 1902	\$5,087.85
4 per cent Hope cemetery demand note dated Jan. 1, 1902	3,315.99
4 per cent Hope cemetery demand note dated Jan. 1, 1908	5,387.81
4 per cent Hope cemetery demand note dated May 1, 1911	500.00
4 per cent Elmwood cemetery demand note dated May 1, 1911	800.00
5 per cent South Main street paving note due Nov. 30, 1918	5,000.00
5 per cent South Main street paving note due Nov. 30, 1919	7,000.00
5 per cent South Main street paving note due Nov. 30, 1920	7,000.00
5 per cent South Main street paving note due Nov. 30, 1921	7,000.00
5 per cent South Main street paving note due Nov. 30, 1922	7,000.00
Temporary loan note dated July 2, 1917, issued in anticipation of water bonds due Jan. 2, 1918	25,000.00
	\$72,041.65

Water Bonds.	
4 per cent bonds payable \$5,000 annually to 1918, balance June 1, 1919	\$40,000.00
4 per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1919 (but optional after June 1, 1914)	35,000.00
3½ per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1921 (but optional after Jan. 1, 1916)	25,000.00
3½ per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1922 (but optional after Jan. 1, 1916)	60,000.00
4 per cent bonds payable \$5,000 annually from Dec. 1, 1919 to 1927, inclusive	45,000.00
	\$205,000.00

Statement of Rents on City Property and Bills Due.

Fox & Eaton, (old) due	\$150.00
John E. Hoban, paid in full under old lease, new lease calls for \$22 for shows, other meetings his charge, less \$3.00 for lights due Dec. 1, 1917	223.00
J. J. Lamb & Co., \$22.07 monthly, due	53.63
J. E. Lambert, (old) due	16.00
Musicians' union, (old) due, paid to date	62.00
Painters' union, \$10 month, paid to date	
Salvation Army, rent \$13 per month, due	102.32
C. V. R. R. Co. tax 1913 disputed, balance due	\$806.95
Assessments Due.	
Street sprinkling assessments	\$1,235.15
Permanent street account	353.33
Sidewalk account	340.68
Sewer account	667.78
	\$2,597.14

We have also examined the delinquent tax collector's accounts and the following is a statement of same:

Year.	Uncollected.	Cash and Abatement.	Due by Collector.	Overpaid.
1907-12	\$3,097.37	\$1,445.00		\$30.47
1913	642.21	1,911.87		
1914	1,262.81	2,050.49	\$31.08	
1915	1,475.12	1,230.37	134.42	
1916	1,780.47	1,093.74	251.68	
1917	2,464.92	600.00	30.50	
	\$10,722.90	\$8,332.27	\$447.68	\$30.47
Due by collector			\$417.21	

Respectfully submitted,
 D. J. Sullivan,
 William Stephen,
 Lee O. Tracy,
 Auditors.

If You Aren't Fighting, Are You Worth Fighting For?

Sid Says in the February American Magazine:

"There is something I want to say about this war. Perhaps you will think it a queer twist to the thing. Anyhow, here it is:

"The other day I heard a discouraging report of an able man in Chicago who for years was a bad drinker. Two years ago he quit absolutely. For two years he has not taken a drop. He has been cleaning himself up morally, intellectually, and physically. I don't know him personally—never talked with him. But I have seen him occasionally, and with others have rejoiced in his improvement. It has been an inspiration just to look at him, just to hear about the fight he was making and winning.

"But now comes bad news. He has lost the fight. He has gone back to drink. He has given up the struggle. "When I heard this I felt almost as bad as I did when I heard the news about the Germans beating the Italians. Somehow, it was another victory of the forces of evil over the forces of good. Somehow, it made me consider the war with more gloom. Somehow, it made me think—'What is the use of the soldiers fighting and dying over there if the fellows back home aren't going to fight, too?'

"All of which brings me straight to the point—

"Never in your life has it been so important as it is now that you, as an individual, should pull your own life up to the highest standards that you can maintain. These are nerve-racking days. Civilization seems to be shaking all around us. If we lose faith in ourselves and in the race, we are indeed lost. Every time we see a man doing his individual job up to the top notch of efficiency in the war-whiteness of the big struggle. Every time we see a man surrender to the forces that wreck an individual we suffer a loss of just that much confidence.

"So open your eyes to the truth, and realize that right now in these early days of 1918 your acts are of more importance than they ever were before.

"The war is like a great fire. The soldiers are the firemen, and the safety of the rest of us is in their hands. After risking their lives for us, what are these soldier-firemen going to find that they have saved—valuable or junk? Think about this when you look in the mirror."

The Anthraciteless Day.
 By L. M. Chubbuck. Dedicated to Brockton's fuel commissioners, Perkins, Russell and Brodeur, and printed by the Brockton Enterprise.

We sat by the heatless fireplace At the close of a wheatslow day. The steam in our physical boilers Had cooled in a Hoovered way. While the shadows that crept all around us Gave no sign that they'd ever grow less. For "less" had been captured by Hoover, As some people unkindly say. Just to use to complete and make perfect The end of a conserving day.

But this night it was starless and moonless: It was ratless and batless, too. The clock in the church tower was strikeless. And the screech owl was who-hoo-less who.

And the tom cat was spittless and noiseless. And the polecat was scentless—conserved. And the night it was windless and spiritless. For the ghosts were all Hoover-preserved.

But suddenly a light that was sparkless Flashed o'er the cold, starless night— 'Twas the signal, "The red tape is working— Line up for your good anthracite."

Now they give us a wee scrap of paper, We give them a big piece of "green." And the bin that was coalless looks cheerful, For the Home Fires burn brightly again. (Resolved, If we can get coal with red tape, we don't want tapeless days.)

Why Soldiers Believe in Future Life.

One of the prize winners in the contest, "Why I Believe in a Future Life," held by the American Magazine, says in the February issue:

"Weedy, this miserable corruption of Louise, if I don't come back, will we see each other again—some day?"

"I could only nod my head.

"Why?" he asked.

"Why do you think so?" was my reply.

"Because I know that God doesn't forget people, Weedy. Life isn't a dream, and we aren't born to live as incompletely as this world lets us and have that end it all. Some duffer who doesn't know me isn't going to try to blow me up, and I'm not going to try and beat him at it when we might be good friends if we lived next door to each other, and let that end it all. The future is long and full of hope and chances to be better men and do bigger things. 'Perhaps, Weedy, you and I won't get to do as we plan; but let's not feel sad, for something tells me that if we do our best in the hard days to come the Great Future will be beautiful for us and we shall meet again.'"

Boys of Class 1A Prepare

Get necessary Comfort Kits while you can

The Rexall Comfort Kits

Full of everyday necessities
\$1.50

Trench Mirrors 50c to \$2.00

Kodaks

Vest pocket Kodaks or A No. 1 Kodak—they fit the pocket

Safety Razors

Auto Strop
 500 shaves for
\$5.00

Gillett

\$5.00 to \$7.50

Gem and Ever

Ready
\$1.00

Fountain Pens

\$1.00 to \$9.00

Pneumatic Pillows

They fold up and go in the pocket
\$1.89

Russell's

The Red Cross Pharmacy



A Friendly Atmosphere prevails HERE

IT IS CERTAINLY A PLEASURE TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AT THIS BANK

MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS HAVE SAID THAT THIS IS A BANK WHERE THEY FEEL AT HOME

It is true that we endeavor to render 100 per cent. service to all of our clients, whether their deposits are large or small, or regardless of the branch of banking in which they are interested.

PROBABLY it is this great desire on the part of our organization to please that makes it worth your while to start your account here.

QUARRY SAVINGS BANK
 —BARRE, VT.—& TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres. A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-Pres. C. M. WILLEY, Treas.
 DIRECTORS—Ben A. Eastman, J. M. Boutwell, W. G. Reynolds, A. P. Abbott, H. F. Cutler, W. H. Miles, E. L. Scott, H. J. M. Jones, B. W. Hooker, H. H. Jackson.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Montpelier, Vt.

Age, Eighty-Nine Years

Assets - \$10,235,690.00

Membership - 46,000

Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost—no profit

If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent.

McAllister & Kent
 Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange

Buckeye National Quality Lamps

cost no more and last longest. Buy a box of them and let us prove it to you.

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Tel. 98-W "For Your Electric Wants" Barre

What Do the Soldiers Need?

All the good things you may have sent to the soldiers for Christmas will not last them through February. He needs the replenishing of shaving and toilet equipments, of candy and certain little comforts. These things he cannot buy when he is away, he depends on you to supply him. Come in and look over our soldiers' needs. There are many suggestions of things to be sent to the boys, who will appreciate your attention. Save your sugar coupons.

Drown's Drug Store

48 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont

Our Boys Shoes

Does the strenuous boy need shoes again? Isn't he always needing them? He certainly is, if he is like all other boys! We are specialists in shoe boys and we would like to take your boy's case in hand.

Boys' shoes of sturdy leather, strong soles and strong substantial heels.

\$2.00 \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.50

Customers are finding it just as easy to pay when they take shoes, as to make the second trip.

"Corn is king in America to-day. One-third of all our land under cultivation to-day is in corn. EAT MORE CORN."

People's Shoe Store

C. S. ANDREWS, Prop., Barre, Vt. 14 State Street, Montpelier, Vt.

An Advertisement in the Times Will Bring Sure Results

A. W. Badger & Co.

THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
 THE BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE—TEL. 447-W